

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

PATENT PSSSSS PESPON

In re Application of:

MOO-YOUL KIM et al.

Serial No.:

09/971,763

Examiner:

BROOKE, MICHAEL S

Filed:

10 October 2001

Art Unit:

2853

For:

**INKJET PRINTHEAD** 

# PETITION UNDER 37 CFR §1.181

The Honorable Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

In response to the non-final Office action (Paper No. 11), mailed 11 April 2003, entry and consideration of the following timely filed petition is respectfully requested.

Folio: P56598

Date: April 21, 2003

I.D.: REB/asc

APR 24 2003 TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800

## **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

- 1. On the 11<sup>th</sup> of April 2003 the Examiner mailed a first Office Action (Paper No. 11).

  Paper No. 11 mentioned the requirement of labeling Figure 1 as "Prior Art."
  - 2. Three copies of Decisions on Petition for the following references previously issued by Group Directors are enclosed:
    - Paper No. 21 issued on 25 February 1998 for U.S. Application SN.
       08/447,279 filed on 22 May 1995;
    - Paper No. 15 issued on 2 October 1996 for U.S. Application SN. 08/343,939
       filed on 17 November 1994; and
    - Paper No. (unknown) issued on 15 December 1999 for U.S. Application SN.
       08/985,544 filed on 5 December 1997.

#### **ARGUMENTS AND/OR REMARKS**

In Paper No. 11, the Examiner objected to Fig. 1 as not being labeled as "Prior Art" stating that "only that which is old is illustrated", and referring to MPEP §608.02(g), which states:

Figures showing the prior art are usually unnecessary and should be cancelled, Ex parte Elliott, 1904 C.D. 103; 109 O.G. 1337. However, where needed to understand applicant's invention, they may be retained if designated by a legend such as "Prior Art."

If the prior art figure is not labeled, the following paragraph may be used.

Figure [1] should be designated by a legend such as Prior Art in order to clarify what is applicant's invention. (See MPEP w 608.02(g)).

Applicant has explained that Fig. 1 is not "Prior Art".

First, nothing in any paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §102 suggests that subject matter which is "old" constitutes prior art.

Second, §608.02(g) merely suggests that labels accompanying some of the drawings are not inappropriate. Additionally, §608.02(g) uses the phrase "such as "Prior Art". Accordingly, §608.02(g) does not require a figure to be labeled as "Prior Art", but merely suggests that the figure be labeled in some manner in view of the phrase "should be designated by a legend such as Prior Art in order to clarify what is applicant's invention". Thus, §608.02(g) does not state that the figure must be labeled. Further, the Applicant's invention is defined by the claims, and pending elected claims are drawn towards apparatus which can not be confused by the illustration of Fig. 1. In other words, Fig. 1 does not need to be labeled in order to clarify what is Applicant's invention as set forth by the

pending claims.

Third, Fig. 1 is not believed to constitute "Prior Art" as that term is defined by either 35 USC §102 or 35 USC §103. As evidenced from the Declaration/Oath, the Applicant is a citizen of Korea, and, as such, devised Fig. 1 in Korea in order to illustrate Applicant's discovery of problems plagued in the art. Therefore, since there is no showing that Fig. 1 was known to anyone other than the Applicant in this country nor is there a showing that Fig. 1 was patented or published in this country or a foreign country, then Fig. 1 can not be deemed to be "Prior Art" absent evidence to the contrary.

Fourth, Figs. 1 is simply an abstract representation of the art prepared by the Applicant in an effort to illustrate Applicant's discovery of problems plagued in the art in accordance with 37 CFR §1.83(b); this discovery is itself, together with Appellant's abstraction of the art represented by Figs. 1 part of the Applicant's invention. By identifying deficiencies in the prior art and then addressing those deficiencies, Applicant completes the inventive process. As such, Applicant's effort to identify deficiencies or other undesirable features in the art, does not constitute "Prior Art" as that term is used under 35 USC §103, and defined by 35 USC §§102(a)-(g).

Fifth, Applicant has never made any statement admitting that Figs. 1 is "Prior Art". The present application is based on, and is a translation of, Korean Application Serial No. 2000-58758, on which the Applicant has claimed priority as evidenced by the Declaration (Oath). MPEP §706.02(c) states, in part:

"The language "in this country" means in the United States only and does not

# include other WTO or NAFTA member countries."

There is no evidence that Fig. 1 exists in any printed form other than in the present application and it's priority document. There is evidence to indicate that Applicant devised the subject matter in Fig. 1 however, and that evidence lies in the fact that the only existence of Fig. 1 is in the present application and it's priority document.

## **REMEDY REQUESTED**

The Commissioner is respectfully requested to:

- A. Withdraw the requirement to label Fig.1 as "Prior Art";
- B. Return the prosecution history to the Examiner to reprove any assertion that Fig. 1 should be identified as "Prior Art"; and
- C. Grant Applicant such other and further relief as justice may require.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert E. Bushnell Attorney for Applicant

Reg. No.: 27,774

1522 "K" Street, N.W., Suite 300

Washington, D.C. 20005 Area Code: 202-408-9040

Folio: P56598

Date: 21 April 2003 I.D.: REB/asc

In re Application of

MYUNG-CHAN JEONG Serial No:

08/343,939

Filed on: November 17,1994 DIGITAL SERVO CONTROL

APPARATUS AND METHOD OF DATA STORAGE SYSTEM USING DISK RECORDING

MEDIA

DECISION ON PETITION UNDER 37 CFR 1.181

This is a decision on the petition filed on September 13, 1996 requesting the withdrawal of the requirement to label Fig. 3 as "Prior Art".

The petition is GRANTED.

A review of the record indicates that figure 3 as originally filed and discussed was referred to as "CONVENTIONAL". Hence, in keeping with the disclosure and petitioner's arguments, the examiners' requirement to label this figure as "Prior Art" is incorrect and withdrawn.

Summary The petition is Granted.

Jin t. Mg, Deputy Director

Examining Group 2500

Electrical and Optical Systems

and Devices

JFN/AMP

Robert E. Bushnell 1511 K Street N.W.

Washington, D.C.

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OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, O.C. 20231

ROBERT E BUSHNELL ATTORNEY-AT-LAW 1522 K STREET, N.W., SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-1202

In re application of

Hae-Won Ahn

P5494+

Serial.No.: 08/985,544Filed: December 5, 1997

For: FRONT CASE STRUCTURE OF CRT

DISPLAY DEVICE

DECISION ON PETITION
UNDER 37 CFR §1.181
REQUESTING THAT
THE COMMISSIONER
INVOKE SUPERVISORY
AUTHORITY

In the renewed petition filed September 9, 1999, applicant requested that the Commissioner invoke supervisory authority by instructing the examiner to withdraw the requirement that Figs. 1 and 2 be labeled as "Prior Art". The petition is GRANTED.

This petition presents two issues. First, are the figures in question necessary to the understanding of the invention? A review of the application has been made and it is considered that the figures are necessary to the understanding of the invention. Second, are the figures required to be labeled with the legend "Prior Art"?

A careful review of the application papers indicates that the subject matter of Figures 1 and 2 are considered by applicant to be "conventional". However, there is no indication in the disclosure that the subject matter of the figures is expressly considered by the applicant to be "Prior Art". If applicant states that something is prior art, it is available for use against the claims. See In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975), available for use against the claims. See In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975), available for use against the claims. See In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975), available for use against the claims. See In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975), available for use against the claims. See In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975), available for use against the claims. See In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975), available for use against the claims. See In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975), available for use against the claims in this decision whether the subject matter of MPEP §1201.

Finally, any concerns raised in the previous decision regarding applicant's duty of disclosure are withdrawn. The Office does not normally investigate such issues. 1135 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office, 13 (Jan. 9, 1992).

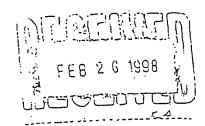
This application is being forwarded to the examiner for reinstatement of Figs. 1 and 2 and deletion of the amendment after final filed August 4, 1999.

Al Lawrence Smith, Director Technology Center 3600

(703) 308-1020

ΑK

Robert E. Bushnell 1511 K. Street N.W. Suite 425 Washington, D.C. 20005



In re Application of
Gwon-Il Kim
Application Serial No.

08/447,279
Filed: May 22, 1995
For: SERVO CONTROLLER
APPARATUS AND METHOD

OF DISK RECORDING
SYSTEM

)

ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

DECISION ON RENEWED PETITION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.181

This is a decision on the renewed petition filed August 25, 1997 under 37 C.F.R. § 1.181 of the repeated requirement of the Examiner to label Applicant's Figures one through three as "prior art". The petition is treated as a request for reconsideration of the previous decision of August 19, 1997 in which the requirement of labeling figures one through three as "prior art" was maintained.

A careful review of the application papers indicates that the subject matter of figures one through three is considered by applicant to be "conventional". However, there is no indication in the disclosure that the subject matter of the figures is expressly considered by the applicant to be "prior art". "When applicant states that something is prior art, it is taken as being available as prior art against the claims. Admitted prior art can be used in obviousness available as prior art against the claims. Admitted prior art can be used in obviousness rejections. In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607, 610 (CCPA 1975) (Figures in the application labeled "prior art" held to be an admission that what was pictured was prior art relative to applicant's invention.)" See M.P.E.P. § 2129. The decision, supra, was cited by both petitioner and the deciding official in the previous petition. Whether the subject matter of figures one through three of the instant application is prior art against the claims is an appealable determination and, accordingly, will not be entertained in this decision, see M.P.E.P. § 1201.

There is no requirement that a particular figure or figures be labeled as "prior art". The MPEP at section 608.02(g) indicates that if prior art figures are to be retained in the file they

should be designated with the legend prior art". No requirement is made an applicant to label figure(s) as "prior art" where there is no such indication in the disclosure.

Consequently, the requirement that figures one through three each be designated by the legend of "prior art" is withdrawn.

As the time for perfecting the appeal under 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(a) has expired without the submission of an Appeal Brief, the appeal is hereby dismissed, 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(b). The application file will be forwarded to the examiner for appropriate action in due course.

SUMMARY: Petition GRANTED.

Gerald Goldberg, Director Technology Center 2700-

Communications and Information Processing

with Gelley.